Vice-President, and Mr. Chandler moved its ref-

erence to the Committee on Foreign Relations

after explaining the motives which prompted him

to take such immediate action in getting the

Hawaiian question before Congress. Mr. Dolph,

who is a member of the Committee on Foreign

Relations, followed Mr. Chandler with a long

speech on the condition and resources of the Ha

waiian Islands and on the importance, commer-

cially and politically, of bringing them into closer

his resolution should be acted on without con-

sideration by the Committee on Foreign Rela-

tions, and he had intended yesterday to move

its reference to that committee. It had occurred

gress to initiate action on the subject. The Com-

missioners on the part of the Provisional Govern-

ment of Hawaii would not arrive in Washington

until the end of this week, and it was fair to

presume that the rest of the week would be occu-

pied by the Executive in considering the sub-

In view of the shortness of the session and of

ject by Congress. He thought if due to the com-

missioners who were now on their way to Wash-

ington that a full and complete statement should

be made to them of the American policy, and that

erence to Hawaii to such foreign Governments as

might take an interest in the question. He

moved the reference of the resolution to the Com-

Mr. Dolph gave it as his opinion that the time

had arrived for a well-defined, aggressive Ameri-

ment of the population, trade and commerce of

the Hawaiian Islands. Before he had concluded

The Hawaiian question was brought to the at-

a member of the committee, and who introduced

Resolved by the House of Representatives, that it is the sense of this body that the time has now come when

With this resolution before them the members

of the House committee will not be at a loss

for a live topic for discussion at their next meet-

ing, and there is as yet no reason to believe

irrespective of party, seem to realize that the

matter is one which must be dealt with

the initiative, which Mr. Sanford's timely reso-

lution will enable it to do. So far as sentiment

can be said to have crystallized in the House, it

is probably safe to say that it is almost unani-

mous in favor of the general proposition that the

United States shall take whatever steps may be necessary to prevent the acquisition of control of the Sandwich Islands by any European Power,

d that the interference of any European Power the affairs of Hawaii will not be permitted

(For Mr. Blaine's Hawatian Dispatch, see Page 11.)

SIR JULIAN NOT TO MAKE A PROTEST.

TRY TO TAKE ACTION OBJECTIONABLE TO

HER IN REGARD TO HAWAII.

thority that the British Government has not in-

structed Sir Julian Pauncefote to protest against American interference in Hawaii, as the British

Government does not expect that the United

The officials at the Admiralty deny that British

warships have been ordered to proceed to Hawaii

The corvette Garnet? mounting fourteen guns,

left Acapulco, Mexico, on January 7, bound for

Honolulu. She had orders to proceed from Hono-

lulu to Esquimault. These orders have been countermanded and instructions have been sent to the commander of the vessel to remain at Honolulu until the troubles there are settled.

NEW-YORKERS FAVOR ANNEXATION.

EX-SENATORS MILLER AND PLATT TELL WHY

IT IS DESIRABLE.

Hotel yesterday said that the time had come when the Hawalian Islands should be under the control of

the United States. "I am in favor," said he, "o

of having control of the country through an American protectorate. The condition of things regarding

there is, in my judgment, only one way to decide. Every naval officer is of the opinion that the islands

as a cooling station are indispensable, and they are

also necessary to preserve our commerce in the Pacific

100 miles away from the shore.

The claim is made by a few that Hawaii is too far out

in the Pacific for the United States to have anything

my arise before the affair is settled, but there are no

cannot be evercome. The natives, I understand, who not represent the best element of the islands, are

n the majority, and some arrangements may have a be made so that they will not be in a position to

entrol its representatives if annexation should take

"No. 1 do not. Spreckels & Co., I understand from

what Mr. Irwin, his partner, says, lent the Queen's

lovernment a large sum of money a m ath or so

before the outbreak, and it is not likely that sprechels

Ex-Senator T. C. Platt is also of the opinion that the

United States cannot afford to permit any other nation

to secure possession of the islands. "There is only

one's op to take," said Mr. Flatt lost evening, "and that is for the United States either to annex the islands or

secure possession by other honorable and fair means. We cannot cons at that England should gain any mo

prestige on the Pacific. America must look well to her inture commerce. It is natural that Hawali

should turn to the United States, its best friend, when

its future prosperity is threatened. It now appeals to us and we cannot afford to repel its friendly ad-

vances. There are many grasping powers of Europe

desirable group in the Factific. Germany and Eng-land already have acquired possessions on the great

Western ocean, and the time has come when the United States should step in the way to prevent Eng-

"I am certain that if a vote of the people were

nine-tenths of the voters were in favor of annexation,

er future commerce.

treaties or anything of that kind in the way

Ex-Senator Warner Miller when at the Fifth Avenu-

would be likely to object.

from Australia.

which Great Pritair

London, Jan. 31 .- It is learned on excellent au-

that they will be disposed to shirk it. Most

the following resolution on the subject:

the resolution was laid aside without action.

mittee on Foreign Relations.

March 4 would then be near at hand. And

Mr. Chandler said he had not intended that

relations with the United States.

NEW-YORK. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1893.-FOURTEEN PAGES.

PARLIAMENT REASSEMBLES

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE READ.

SOTPTIAN SITUATION. AGRICULTURAL RELIEF, IRISH HOME RULE, LABOR LEGISLATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AMONG

THE TOPICS TOUCHED ON. oden, Jan. 31.-Parliament reassembled to-The attendance at the House of Commons nded nearly all the members. The Right Hen Arthur Wellesley Peel, the Speaker, having take his seat, Archdeacon Farrar, chaplain to the House of Commons, offered up prayer for a Divine blessing on the deliberations. Then the numbers were summoned to the House of Lords the Queen's speech opening the The majority followed the Speaker to the Upper House, where Baron Herschell, Speaker House of Lords and Lord High Chancellar, read the speech, which was as follows:

My friendly and harmenious sylvens and the Powers continue. Their decla

with the approaching evacuation of Cand by the British East Africa Company I have prince and ability to examine on the spot, with adequate persons for his safety, into the best means of dealing

in the country and to report to the Government. In view of recent occurrences in Egypt I have demined upon making a slight augmentation in the number tended upon making a solut augmentation in the number of British trees stationed in that country. This measure test indicate a change of policy, or a modification of the assirances my Government has given from time to use respecting the British occupation of Egypt. The Endle has declared in terms satisfactory to me his inaction to follow honosforward the established practice of on to follow with my Government in political and his desire to act in cordial co-operation with it. In relation to both Egypt and Uganda papers in con-

of the House of Commons: Estimates of the gentlement of the public service during the args necessary for the public service during the ning financial year have been framed and will be laid before you at an early date.

dry you at an early date.

My Lords and Gentlemen: I have observed with concern
wide prevalence of agricultural distress in many
ten of the country. It is to be hoped that among the causes of the present depression some use of a temporary nature, but without doubt you will take this grave matter into your consideration and make it the subject of erreful

proclamations recently in force which placed and under exceptional provisions of law have been exed, and I have satisfaction in informing you that the condition of that country with respect to agrarian crime

A bill will be submitted to you on the earliest available to amend the pr visions for the government of This bill has been prepared with the desire to afied contentment to the Irish people, to afford im-perant relief to Parliament and to furnish additional securities for the strength and union of the Empire.

Bills will be promptly laid before you for the amend-ment of the system of registration in Great Britain, for shortening the duration of Parliaments and for establishequality in the franchise by the limitation of each

There will also be proposed to you various bills bearing on the condition of labor, among which there will be measured in relation to the liability of employers, the hours of labor of railway servints, and a bill to amend the law of labor of railway servants, and a bin to amount of conspiracy. Your attention will likewise be invited to measures for the further improvement of local government, including bills for the creation of parish councils, for an including bills for the powers of the London County Council, chargement of the powers of the London County Council. for the prevention of the growth of new vested interests in ecclesiastical establishments in Scotland and Wales, and to establish direct local centrol of the liquor traffic, together with other measures of public utility

I humbly commend your labors on these and other sub- journed. jects to the guidance of the Almighty.

There was a brilliant throng of women to wits the opening ceremonies in the House of After the reading of the speech both Houses adjourned until 4 o clock this afternoon. A careful search of the vaults of the House A careful search of the vaults of the House of Commons this morning failed to discover any lurking Gny Fawkes or barrels of gunpowder or dynamite bombs. Nobody expected to find any, but the ancient ceremony was performed with the same formality and ceremony as for nearly 300 years past. After the preliminary ceremonials there was the customary race for seats. The first member to arrive was H. Seton-Karr, Conservative member for Saint-Helen's. Mr. Seton-Karr, who is torty years of age, and was born in India, got to the House as early as 5 o'clock in the morning. He was followed three-guarters of an hour later by J. E. Johnson-ferguson, Liberal member for Mid-Lejerstershire. It was not until about a quarter of 8 o'clock, however, that the stream of legislators began to

J. Austen Chamberlain, the Unionist while, drove by to the House of Commons at an early hour in a cab. The young member, who is about thirty years old and who greatly resembles his lather, had with him in the cab a store of all hats, which he rapidly deposited on the third bench below the gangway on the Government side thus securing these places for the Liberal-

Thonists.

The crowd outside the House of Commons was small throughout the morning hours, but increased toward midday. Prominent members of Parliament were, as usual, hissed or applauded, according ment were, as usual, hissed or applicated, according to the sentiments of the spectators toward them.

DEBATING THE ADDRESS. MR. GLADSTONE'S EARNEST DEFENCE OF HIS

IRISH POLICY AGAINST MR. BALFOUR'S AT-

London, Jan. 31 .- When the House of Commons reassembled after the adjournment taken at the tlese of the reading of the Queen's speech Mr. Gladstone, upon entering the hall, was vociferously cheered. He took the oath as Minister, and was followed by his colleagues. A. J. Balfour, the Conservative leader, was also cheered loudly by the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists.

The early evening was passed in giving notices of motions. Notice that Mr. Gladstone would introduce his Home-Rule bill on next Monday elicited prolonged Liberal cheers. After the notice of the contingent conclusion of the debate on the address, Colonel Nolan, Parnellite Member for North Galway, tried to raise a discussion of priestly intimidation in Ireland by moving a suspension of the issue of the writ South Meath, where Patrick Fullam, Anti-Upon Mr. Parcellite, was unseated recently. Gladstone's suggestion that he desired to expedite the business of the House as much as possible, Colonel Nolan agreed to postpone the

At 8:30 o'clock George Lambert, Liberal member for the South Moulton division of Devonlie, rose to move the address. He spoke to capty benches, as did also Mark Beautov, Laberal benber for the Kennington division of Lambeth,

the seconded his motion. The House filled like magic, however, when Anhar J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury in the last Salisbury Cabinet and now leader of the Unionist Opposition, arose, somewhat lanfully, and, amid a storm of Opposition cheers. can in a sneering tone a general criticism of the Government. He congratulated the Cabinet upon the abandonment of the policy to abandon Uganda-the policy which had been so fervently recommended by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir William Harcourt) before he attained his teent office. In their Egyptian policy, Mr. Balfour said, the Ministry could rely upon the support of the Opposition as long as they upheid ritish rights. He trusted the Government would at their earliest convenience let Parliament know the causes which led to the recent troubles in Cairo. Among the causes were undoubtedly rash utterances made by the Prime Minister and the Chief Secretary for Ireland when they were in the Opposition. Both were to blame for raising hopes which certainly would be productive of

Mr. Balfour then denounced the Evicted Tenants' Commission as so unfairly constitute! that they were incapable of presenting a trustworthy report. As Mr. Balfour proceeded with a prolix ent of his objections to the Government's olley, the interest of the House waned percep-Toward the close of his speech he warmed min to his subject. He demanded that the

Home Secretary should say whether or not the release of Egan and Callan, the Irish Dynamiters, was part of a policy of amnesty intended to involve the release of all the Irish dynamiters, and he charged Mr. Morley, the Irish Secretary, with having used the Crown prerogative for political

Mr. Gladstone was cheered loudly when he rose to answer Mr. Balfour. He had noticed, he said, that with the continued growth of legislative arrears, the eagerness of the country for vigorous legislation increased. He had decided to lose no time, therefore, in satisfying this eagerness. He would secure the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the Welsh land question. The suspensory bills would quicken, he believed, the activity of the Churches of Wales and Scotland.

He reproached Mr. Balfour for assailing with inflammatory criticism a bill not yet introduced, and for doing his utmost to prejudice the minds of his followers against a plan of Home Rule of which he was still ignorant. Mr. Balfour had asked when there was an empire which had been strengthened by the adoption of local autonomy. Mr. Gladstone replied that, as Lord Salisbury had several years ago, he would point to Austria-Hungary as an illustration applicable to the case of Great Britain and Ireland. He would also point to the British colonies, which sixty years ago were ruled from London, but demanded separation until self-government finally granted. He would not reply to Mr. Balfour's invective against Mr. Morley's administration of Ireland, except to say that the wise policy of elemency had been simultaneous with a great decrease of agrarian crime. Mr. Balfour's attack upon the Evicted Tenants' Commission recoiled upon himself. Why aid he not wait until the commission's proposals came before the House, when he could urge his objections with greater

The Mission to Uganda was necessary in order that an impartial and thorough inquiry might be made into affairs there. The result of this inquiry would enable the Government to arrive at a rational decision. Those who wished to wash their hands of Uganda forgot the charters and other obligations which they would thereby involve. He did not believe that in his long Parliamentary career he had ever uttered words JUDGE BARNARD DECIDES THAT THE STATE o rash and dangerous as were those uttered by Mr. Balfour concerning the difficulties in Egypt. These words had seemed to suggest that the Government would lose no time in getting out of

Mr. Balfour rose and repudiated the charge that he had suggested the probability of a hasty

Upon resuming his speech Mr. Gladstone said the Government had to consider not the question of occupation, but merely the maintenance of order. The relations of the two Governments had now been placed on a satisfactory footing, and further trouble was not apprehended. conclusion Mr. Gladstone repeated his appeal to the House not to be moved by premature denunclatique of the Home Rule bill. He could understand the impatience of the members if they discovered any disposition to delay the bilk but

Queen's speech.

Lord Brassy moved the adoption of the address. His motion was seconded by Lord Thring. Both mover and seconder spoke in general terms in support of the Government. Lord Thring, who for many years before his election to the peerage in 1886 had been Parliamentary Counsel, made an effective allusion to the Home Rule bill of 1886. PROPERTY REPRESENTING THIRTY ROBBERIES which, he said, he had prepared con amore, and structions from Mr. Gladstone regarding the measure he had arrived at an independent conclusion that Home Rule was the only remedy for the troubles in Ireland. Though an old man, he supposed he had have a factor of the first form. The police have in custody an expert hurghar, who were largely provisional, of course, for as yet the footeness that Home Rule was the only remedy for the troubles in Ireland. Though an old man, he J. Austen Chamberlain, the Unionist whip, drove supposed he had been selected to support the adss in reply to the Queen's speech on account of his knowledge of the subject. Lord Thring's remarks were greeted with cheers from the Liberals.

Lord Salisbury, who to day appeared in opposition, after complimenting Lord Thring said he declined to question the foreign policy of the Government. So far as could be known, in the absence of official papers, the policy of the new Ministry seemed to be founded on sound principle and to be executed with judgment and skill. Events in Egypt rendered the difficulties surrounding the British occupation more numerous. The Government must postpone the withdrawal of British troops, but this in no wise modified the assurances that had been given to foreign Powers concerning Egypt.

Touching upon the question of Home Rule for Ireland, Lord Salisbury said that the one object of the Government during the last six months had been to get the support of a class of men whom bitherto no politicians in England had to conciliate. The keynote of the Irish policy of the Government was to get the support of the criminal classes. The provisions necessary to maintain the law had been repealed. Though agrarian crime was not prevalent generally, yet in districts where it did prevail the hands of the law were paralyzed. (Conservative cheers.) The prerogative of the Crown had been used to shield murderers and release dynamiters. All the acts of the Government caused the impression that they were much more in sympathy with criminals than desirous of vindicating the law. (Cries of "Hear! hear!") The reference in the Queen's speech to Home Rule was the most peculiar sentence he had ever seen in a public document. It seemed to indicate that the Government's opinion of the whole Irish question with which Parliament had to deal was that it was right for one por-

ment had to deal was that it was right for one por-tion of the Irish to place their heel upon the neek of the Prostestant population of Ireland. In regard to the other questions mentioned in the Queen's speech, Lord Salisbury declared that notody teheved that they would ever be undouthen. They were simply a practition of undertaken. They were simply a repetition of the trogramme adopted by the Liberal conference

Newcastle. Lord Salisbury also alluded to the agricultural

Lord Salishury also alluded to the agricultural depression. He said that agriculture suffered most from want of confidence. Political particulars now preached doctrines that were filling the minds of owners of capital with apprehension. There was no country in the world, Lord Salisbury added, where projectly was now so insecure as in Great Britain, in consequence of erroneous legislative action. (Cries of "Hear" heat?")

When the Earl of Kimberley, Lord President of the Council and Secretary of State for india, arose to reply to Lord Salisbury the few prelates who occupied the Bishops Bench began to move out of the House. Dr. Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Dr. Maclagan, Archbishop of York, leading the way. Whatever zest the debate held vanished with Lord Salisbury's invectives. The Earl of Kimberley mildly remonstrated with Lord Salisbury for accusing the Government of having sympathy for Irish criminals. He promised to introduce the Home Rule bill in the House of Commons. When the premise was heard, faint laughter rippled over the benches. The Earl of Kimberley also promised that the Home Rule bill would not be a milk-andwater measure.

The Dick of Devonshire made a prosy speech

water measure.

The Dicke of Devonshire made a prosy speech concerning the delay of the Government in giving the country information about the Gladstonian plan of Home Rule.

Upon the motion of the Marquis of Lendonderry, the debate was then adjourned.

A PROCESSION OF THE UNEMPLOYED STOPPED, London, Jan. 31.-About 250 poverty-stricken men gathered on Tower Hill this morning and resolved to

make a display of their rags and misery before the Lords and Commons in Parliament. The mob had no settled plan of procedure; they were too hungry for that, but they started in the direction of the ment houses. The police at first did not interfere, but when it became apparent that the famine stricken wretches really meant to make a scene before Parliastables halted the procession at the Thames Embankof the paraders began to address the others, but police upon some of his fellows attacked the police. A general conflict ensued, some of the rioters being apparently anxious to be arrested, with the result of getting something to eat. The police used their batons freely, several of the rioters being injured. The procession was then abandoned.

MR. GLADSTONE ANGERED BY MR. BALFOUR. REPELLING WITH INDIGNATION IMPUTATIONS ABOUT THE DYNAMITERS-REDMOND

TO MOVE FOR AMNESTY.

London, Jan. 31.-In his spetch this evening Mr. Gladstone showed plainly that he had been irritated by Mr. Balfour's taunts. The tones of his voice indicated indignation, and his greatures were rapid and violent, especially when he repudiated the imputation that Royal elemency had been exploited for political purposes in the cases of the Irish dynamiters and the weedore prisoners. When he came to the discussion of Uganda and Egypt his energy was partially exhausted, his voice was husky, and he was obliged to relapse into a conversational tone. He spoke for forty-five minutes with good effect.

The curious distribution of seats resulted in some confusion, especially during the last three or four were interrupted repeatedly with cheers, laughter and expressions of dissent from un expected quarters.

Nearly 400 notices of bills and motions were give during the sittings. This is the largest number recorded at any one sitting of Parliament.

Mr. Asquith, Home Secretary, will introduce the Welsh Church Suspensory bill in about two weeks. Lord Randolph Churchill, in conversation with friends this evening, disclaimed any intention of playing a conspicuous part in the present Parliament. A meeting of Parr-illies decided to night that John Redmond should move an amendment is favor of a general amnesty for Irish political prisoners.

MR. LEAVITUS APPLICATION DENIED.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS IS NOT IN CON-TEMPT OF COURT.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 31.—The following is the decision of Judge Barmard denving the application made to him by John Brooks Leavitt for an order to show cause why the State Board of Canvassers should not be punished for disobeying the order of the court and counting in Osborne;

No presumptive case is made out for a contempt against the defendants for any violation of the order of the Superme Court. The Roard of Supervisors of Dutchess County canvassed the votes as to State Sonator by threwing out se-called marked ballots. The election law was imperative that such votes should be counted in the first imperative that such votes should be confident in the first instance. The clerk refused to sign the return and the Berd made Mr. Mylod its clerk to certify its count. These returns so certified were forwarded to Albany. It was made a question whether the County Clerk must stand the impatience of the members if they discovered any disposition to delay the bill, but such did not exist. It surely would be better for all to wait and give the provisions of the bill their full, careful, deliberate, perhaps calm, impartial, even benevolent judgment.

After Mr. Gladstone's speech the House adjourned.

In the House of Lords several new peers, including Lord Playfair, took the eath. The Prince of Wales and his son, the Duke of York, had seats on the cross bench. They remained through part of the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech.

He right to certify the return by another person than the county clerk if he refused to sign the certificate. The county Clerk if he refused to sign the certificate he deficion by the Court of Appeals the superior of the Court of Appeals the superior of the proper of the court of Appeals the superior of the Court of Appeals the superior of the Court of Appeals the superior of the Court of Appeals the It is understood that Mr. Leavitt will probably re-

AN EXPERT BURGLAR IN CUSTODY.

FOUND IN HIS ROOMS HE WAS AIDED

27 Bayard-st. Most of Mitchell's robberies were committed in Brooklyn and in Newark. Since his arrest he has confessed to 100 burglaries in those cities and in several smaller places near New-York. The story of his crimes was told in the Detective Bureau at the

Central Office last night.

Three months ago, it was said, information of frequent robberies of houses in Newark was re-ported to the poffee of this city. In nearly every case the thief had gained entrance to a house by boring holes in the window sashes with an anger in order to displace the fastenings. On Friday merning Detectives Wade, Handy and Murphy were at the Barclay-st. ferry, watching for somebody else, and they saw Mitchell get off the ferry boat. He was carrying a suspicious bundle, and one of the officers followed him to his home. The house was watched on Saturday, and Mrs. Mitchell was seen to go to a pawnshop with two overcoats. Occupants of the house had been told that Mitchell was a tailor, who worked

In Newark in the night time.
On Sunday, when the Mitchells were arrested in their home, the detectives found there a complete of burglars' tools and many stolen articles. aid, but the man's confession makes him out to be noteworthy rascal. He says that he lived in Chicag twelve years ago, and stole \$40,000 from a bank there. The money was in bonds which he sold for \$32,000, and with that sum in his pocket he went to Europe. He travelled in many countries of the world. About two years ago he returned to this country and decided to live in this city. He had spent his fortune and he took to burglary as a means of making a living.

who would aid him by taking positions as a servant in houses which he wished to reb and admitting him In the nighttime. His wife was a chance acquaintance He met her in City Hall Park, and was married to her after a courtship of a few hours, the ceremony being performed by Alderman Flynn. When he un folded to her his scheme of robbery she flatly refused to play the part assigned to her, but by threat hised to play the part assigned to her, but by the he induced her to pawn the articles which he in his rooms in Invardest the detectives found a cry which is said to represent about thirty robbe same of the articles have been identified by Frice, of Johnson ave., Mrs. Fisher, of Summit and Mrs. Warts, of Hig/hand-ave., Newark.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court yester Mitchell and his wife were remanded until to-day

MASTER WORKMAN HUGHES'S BAIL FORFEITED. Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 31.-Judge Rum-ey this morning, on application of District-Attwney syth, signed on order authorizing an action to re-cover the amount of ball of Ma-ter Workman James Hughes from the signers of the \$5.000 bond.

warrant was this morning placed in the hands of the

sheriff for the arrest of Hughes.

Pittsburg, Penn., Jan. 51.—James Hughes, formerly Master Workman of the Knights of Labor at meny sinster workman of the knights of Lab'r at Rochester, N. Y., who was convicted there of extor-tion, was in this city yesterday. It is not known at what hotel he stayed or whether he has left town or not. It is said that he is now on his way to New-York to give himself up and serve his sentence.

ASKING FOR THE WHIPPING-POST IN TRENTON Trenton, Jan. 31.-The Mercer County Grand Jury came into court this afternoon and handed up a presentment in favo. of the establishment of a whitpping post for the punishment of wife-heaters. It says that such cases are rapidly increasing in number and

MANHATTAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING. The executive committee of the Manhattan Rallway, met yesterday, but it was said afterward that the business was only routine. Nothing was said at the meeting regarding the New-York and Manhattan Railroad. The special committee on extensions met and prepared the reply to the Rapid Transit Commissioners.

HAWAH AND ENGLAND.

SIR JULIAN HAS ENTERED NO PROTEST AT terday was laid before the Senate again by the IT IS PASSED IN THE SENATE BY A VOTE OF WASHINGTON YET.

BUT ONE MAY BE EXPECTED SOONER OR LATER-A DISPOSITION TO TREAT THE AN-NEXATION QUESTION PROMPTLY-THE MATTER BEFORE CONGRESS

> YESTERDAY. IRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Jan. 31 .- The report that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister here, had received instructions from the Foreign Office in London to file with the Secretary of State a protest" against the action of the United States officials in Honolulu, and especially against | to him, however, that it would be wise for Conthe conduct of the captain of the Boston in landing 300 blue jackets to preserve the lives and property of American citizens, turns out to be what its authors euphoniously call "premature" to-day, but which callous and cynical readers of such dispatches characterize in the vulgar lingo of the profession as a "fake." The possibility of a "protest" on the part of the British Government to the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands being filed in due course of time is generally adwitted, but this is a different matter altogether from a protest "against the action of United States officials in Honolulu."

For a "protest" against annexation the time be said to have arrived yet; and it is not likely to arrive until after some more substantial foundations for a true knowledge of the condition of affairs in the Hawaiian Islands have been laid, than the mere newspaper reports and gossips of unauthorized persons are able to supply. In other words, while the whole question affecting the future of the Hawaiian Islands is regarded on all sides as one of paramount importance, and one which it is thought desirable to settle with reasonable promptness, there is no disposition shown, either among the members of the Adminis tration or in the two Houses of Congress, to act with unbecoming haste or until the commissioners of the Provisional Government in Honolulu, now on their way to Washington, have been heard from officially.

It is idle to deny that a great majority of Senators and Representatives desire, as the President and the members of his Cabinet undoubtedly desire, to see the problem submitted for their consideration, as Mr. Blaine so aptly called it, solved upon an avowedly American basis," even if it should go beyond mere maintenance of the autonomy of the islands and involve their annexation to the United States. But as no one is in a position as yet to say what the propositions are of which the Hawaiian commissioners are the bearers, nor to what extent those commissioners are authorized to carry the negotiations, if negotiations there shall be, it is impossible to obtain from any one whose judgment is worth recording or whose voice will assist in determining the issues to be presented a definitive expression of opinion. One thing only is reasonably cer tain, viz.: That the Administration of President Harrison is not likely to be influenced by what are or are not reported to be the views of its successor, and that it will determine, as far as it is in its power to do so, the policy to be pursued by this country without reference to the protests," diplomatic and otherwise, of foreign governments, of which the silly threats and vaporings of an irresponsible press are suspected to

The meeting of the Cabinet this morning was, of course, the most important incident of the day, as the chief subject discussed by the President and his advisors was the proposition of Hawaiian annexation which the commisioners from the provisional government of the islands are understood present to-day, and it is admitted that there was a long and serious discussion of the course best to the request of the "de facto" Hawaiian Govern-Suggestions as to the policy to be adopted annexation by the Unit-1 States. It was agreed that more detailed knowledge would have to be received on both these points before any determinate line of action could be seriously considered. According to information received here from San Francisco the Hawarian Commissioners will not reach the Capital until Friday, and by that time it is expected that fresh news may arrive by steamer from Honolulu. The point was emphasized in the Cabinet meeting that it would he highly desirable to get the very latest information about the state of feeling in the islands before beginning negotiations with the commis-

have to be guided largely by the state of opinion among the most enlightened and influential peple of Hawaii, the United States having always followed a policy of close friendship with Hawaii and desiring now to enter upon more intimate political relations with the new Government only in response to and in conformity with the wishes of the Hawaiians themselves. The practical outcome of the Cabinet meeting was a decision to take no definite steps until this Government is informed precisely what powers and authority the commissioners have, and on what conditions they offer a closer alliance of their country with the United States. Great care will also be taken to secure from Hawaii a full expression of sentiment there, so that the negotiations which may be begun may be carried on with intelligence and due

Recurring once more to the "protest" expected from Great Britain it is, as that already been pointed out, not outside the limits of possibility. Part just what England would protest against it is difficult to understand. The temerity of that nation in matters of this kind is well known, and protests are therefore to be expected, but the nature or cause of complaint in the present case is not apparent. It is not thought that England would protest against the landing of the Boston's sailers and marines in Henolulu to protect lives and property of American citizens, as her own navy frequently engages in such work; nor can it be believed that she would dare to protest against the visit to this country of commissioners from Hawafi upon a mission of importance and interest to themselves before the object of such mission had been officially stated to the Presi dent. There might, from an English point of view, be some reason in protesting against the establishment of a protectorate over or the annexation of Hawaii by this country, but even then this would not be courseous before a proper time, after a consummation of such an act, for example. A protest before official inquiry into such a possibility has been begun is regarded as somewhat previous"-a well-known official use I the stronger word "impudent" to-day in referring to the

It is not by any means to be understood that England may not protest. The cables are in working order, and the well-known policy of the British Government to advance its own interests in spite of, or as opposed to those of other countries, has undergone no change. Sending a protest" is, therefore, to be regarded as a possibility, of course. In certain circles it is thought more likely that England's "protest" will be in the nature of an appeal, or possibly a demand, that in whatever form of government this country may determine upon for Hawaii she should be considered a party to such convention, much as she now is in the management of Samoan affairs.

Continued on Fourth Page. The proposition to annex Hawaii came before

THE ANTI-OPTION BILL WINS. both branches of Congress to-day, although in neither house was there any definite or important action taken. Mr. Chandler's resolution of yes-

PRICE THREE CENTS.

40 TO 29.

A PERSONAL TRIUMPH FOR MR. WASHBURN-MANY MODIFICATIONS MADE IN THE SENATE-IT MUST PASS ANOTHER

ORDEAL IN THE HOUSE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 31.-The Hatch or Washburn Anti-Option bill passed the Senate late this afternoon by a vote of 40 to 29. Mr. Washburn had counted on a majority of from 12 to 15 of the final vote. That he got as much as 11 show that his canvass of the Senate has been all along fairly accurate, for the bill undoubtedly lost some strength under the sharp attacks made upon it in the last two weeks. The bill as it passed the Senate follows in the main the lines of the House or Hatch measure, though in three months of discussion in the "deliberative branch" it has been modified in many ways, and its text has been greatly altered and amended. In its present form it should perhaps be more

so he had thought that on a subject on which justly called the Washburn bill, for the great there was such a unanimity of opinion among the bulk of the modifications made were due, not to American people, Congress might well initiate the opponents of the bill in the Senate, but to its zealous defender and promoter, Mr. Washburn himself. The bill retains, however, the chief the desirability of avoiding an extra session, he and most essential feature of the House measurethought that action should be taken on the subthat which calls into exercise the prohibitive taxing power of the Government to suppress dealings in "futures." Mr. George and other Southern Sen-ators who believe in legislating against "future" contracts, but who are unwilling to apply the Congress should be prepared to state fully and taxing power to prohibit them, struggled hard frankly the position of the United States with refto change the character of the House bill so as to make transactions in options and futures punishable by fine and imprisonment under the asserted power of the Federal Government to remove obstructions to commerce. Such a shifting of base would have raised a direct and difficult constitutional issue with Mr. Hatch and the supcan policy, and he proceeded to read a long stateporters of anti-option legislation in the House. Mr. Washburn saw the disadvantage of such a course and wisely resisted the George amendment, though at the cost of losing the votes of half a dozen Southern Senators. Mr. George's tention of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of scheme of prohibition by fines was rejected by a decisive vote of 50 to 19, and thereafter the pasthe House by Mr. Sanford, of New-York, who is sage of the House measure, essentially intact,

was never in doubt. The vote on the George amendment had been set for 1 o'clock, and that on the bill itself for the preservation and extension of our commerce and the upholding of our flag demands that prompt action be taken by this Government looking toward the immediate annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. 2 o'clock. Two additional hours were allowed for debate, however, and the vote on final passage was not reached until nearly 5 o'clock. As the vote promised to be the only one of great interest and importance to be taken at this session, the Senate Chamber had all the afternoon a greater air of briskness and animation than has been seen since the vote on Mr. Stewart's Free-Coinage bill, just after the adjournment last June of the members of the House of Representatives, of the two National political conventions. More than seventy of the eighty-eight Senators were promptly, and they naturally and properly ex- resent in the hall or in the cloakrooms; and pect the Committee on Foreign Affairs to take on each of the various votes taken from sixty-five to seventy names were recorded. The galleries, too, were unusually well filled, and as debate was carried on under the five-minute rule there was much to interest and amuse in the two hours of discussion which preceded the voting.

Short speeches were made by Messrs. Wolcott, Gray, Higgins, Harris, Eerry, Vest, White, Vance, Bate, Call, Butler and others, most of the Senaters talking in opposition to the bill. Mr. Vest made a mild sensation by announcing that, though to the policy of annexation, there are at pres-differences of opinion among Republicans, as as among Democrats, in the House of the lower branch of the Missouri General Assembly had passed a resolution instructing him to support the Anti-Option bill, he could not conscientiously obey this direction, and would leave it to the people of Missouri to judge between himself and the State House of Representatives. Mr. REAT BRITAIN DOES NOT EXPECT THIS COUN. Vest's colleague, Mr. Cockrell, said nothing and read a pamphlet studiously during the debate. He voted subsequently with Mr. Washburn for the Hatch bill.

Mr. Washburn had his hour of satisfaction when the final vote came, after many weeks of discouraging uphill effort. With a practically solid opposition from the members of the Judiciary Committee, and the leading lawyers of the Senate; with only a half-hearted support from the bulk of those who voted with um, and with a determined and skilful minority bent on defeating any action at this session, Mr. Washburn had to contend with difficulties in pushing the Anti-Option measure, which would have proved insurmountable to any one less careest and less persevering. But compelling the continued consideration of his bill and frustrating patiently all efforts to sidetrack it, either in the Senate or in party caucus, Mr. Washburn at last were out the opposition and won a personal triumph of no little significance. It is, in fact, not too much to say that but for the personal qualities he brought to the prosecution of the measure it never would have reached a vote in the Senate during this Congress.

The vote on the Anti-Option scheme showed an entire abandonment of party lines, though more Republicans supported it than opposed it, and more Democrats voted against it than for it. Of the 40 affirmative votes 27 were east by Repub-United States must decide one way or the other, and licans, 11 by Democrats and 2 by Populists. Of the 29 Senators who voted in the negative, 20 were Democrats and 9 Republicans. The Democrats who supported the bill were Messrs. Blackburn, Call, Cockrell, Faulkner, Gordon, Hunton, Irby, Morgan, Turpie, Voorbees and Walthall, The Republicans who opposed it were Messrs.

to do with it. Its distance from shore ought not to be regarded as unfavorable. On the contrary, it is The Republicans who opposed it were Messrs, Cameron, Dawes, Dixon, Hiscock, Hoar, Platt, Sawyer, Stewart and Walcott.

The bill now goes back to the House, where the amendments will have to be accepted or the bill thrown into conference. It is, said that great difficulty will be encountered in the House in getting action on the Senate amendments, and the struggle over the bill will now be transferred to the other end of the Capitol. better to have a coaling station 2,000 miles away than The United States cannot afford to permit England to get control of Hawaii, and that is another way to look at it. England's possessions in the l'acide are already numerous enough. Of course complications

> THE FINAL DEBATE ON THE BILL. SPEECHES BY PENATORS WOLCOTT, GRAY AND

HEGGINS-PROVISIONS OF THE MEASURE. Washington, Jan. 31.-When the Anti-Option bill was taken up Mr. Wolcott opposed it as not sanctioned by the Constitution, as vicious in principle and was not calculated to work benefit, but injury, to the people in whose interest it professed to be framed. The Anti-Trust law of a few years ago ought to be a lesson to Senators. It had been advocated and passed on the ground that the effect of trade combinations was to raise prices; but the only effect of would endeavor to overthrow a nation that was in-debted to him. Besides, Mr. Spreckels could not have wished for more power than he had on the island trusts to the Democratic National Committee. (Laugh-when the Queen reigned." ter.) That law had been long enough in force to show that it in no wise affected prices.

The country had just passed through a Presidential contest and he was safe in asserting that nowhere was anti-options the issue. He believed that if the bill became a law the effect would be to lower the prices of agricultural products, and the clamor for its repeal would be far louder than were now the demands for its passage. The real demand for the bill came from the association of millers and from other bidders, would buy at their own terms and in the months when they needed the grain.

Mr. Gray argued on constitutional grounds against his opinion the measure would overturn the American form or government and throw down every barrier between absolute power and the liberty of the citizen-the liberty of contract on which civilization in

such a large measure depended.

Mr. Higgins made an argument in favor of the bill. He argued that the system of "future deal-lings," as practised in the exchanges, was a continental and world-wide interference with the law of supply and demand, and that under it the producers of the country were made the sport of those who chose to gamble in their products.

said ex-Congressman West last night, when at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. "And I am certain that a large At 3.15 o'clock the discussion on the bill was ch